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PCT NOTICE INFORMING THE APPLICATION OF THE INTI	Barg To. Dahi Sandbu Norsk Hyd o ASA CANT OF THE INTERNATIONAL B	UREAU
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Date of mailing (day/month/year) 14 September 2000 (14.09.00)	Hicanek Sundnes	
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International application No. PCT/NO00/00083	International filing date (bay/month/year) Priority date (c	lay/month/year) h 1999 (10.03.99)
Applicant NORSK HYDRO ASA et al	1	

1. Notice is hereby given that the International Bureau has communicated, as provided in Article 20, the international application to the following designated Offices on the date indicated above as the date of mailing of this Notice: AU, KP, KR, US

In accordance with Rule 47.1(c), third sentence, those Offices will accept the present Notice as conclusive evidence that the communication of the international application has duly taken place on the date of mailing indicated above and no copy of the international application is required to be furnished by the applicant to the designated Office(s).

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3. Enclosed with this Notice is a copy of the international application as published by the International Bureau on 14 September 2000 (14.09.00) under No. WO 00/53949

REMINDER REGARDING CHAPTER II (Article 31(2)(a) and Rule 54.2)

If the applicant wishes to postpone entry into the national phase until 30 months (or later in some Offices) from the priority date, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed with the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date.

It is the applicant's sole responsibility to monitor the 19-month time limit.

Note that only an applicant who is a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State which is bound by Chapter II has the right to file a demand for international preliminary examination.

REMINDER REGARDING ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL PHASE (Article 22 or 39(1))

If the applicant wishes to proceed with the international application in the national phase, he must, within 20 months or 30 months, or later in some Offices, perform the acts referred to therein before each designated or elected Office.

For further important information on the time limits and acts to be performed for entering the national phase, see the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 (Notification of Receipt of Record Copy) and Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

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(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): NORSK HYDRO ASA [NO/NO]; N-0240 Oslo (NO). VOLVO PERSONVAGNAR AB [SE/SE]; S-405 08 Göteborg (SE).

(72) Inventors; and

- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): STORSTEIN, Torkil [NO/NO]; Holmenveien 93, N-0376 Oslo (NO). KUYLEN-STIERNA, Claes [SE/SE]; Furuhällsvägen 11, S-435 44 Mölnlycke (SE). KALMI, Jouko [SE/SE]; Ängsvägen 6 B, S-541 35 Skövde (SE).
- (74) Agent: RICANEK, Ivan; Norsk Hydro ASA, N-0240 Oslo (NO).

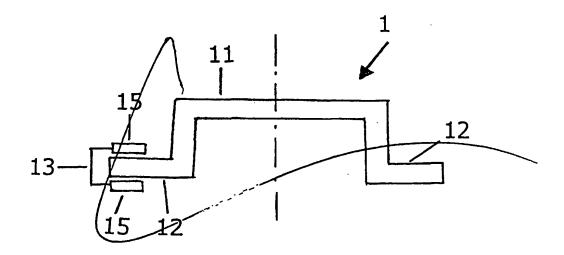
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Published

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(54) Title: A FRICTION MEMBER AND A METHOD FOR ITS SURFACE TREATMENT



(57) Abstract

Method of surface treatment of friction PMMC members like brake discs is based on in situ formation of a transfer layer by controlled partial removal of the matrix material from the member's surface.

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A FRICTION MEMBER AND A METHOD FOR ITS SURFACE TREATMENT

The present invention relates to a method for surface treatment of friction members like brake discs, drums, clutch parts and more particularly to treatment of PMMC based members and further to thereby provided friction members.

Conventional brake discs are presently made of ferrous alloys/cast iron having satisfactory performance and maintaining operative even at substantially elevated temperatures up to above 700°C.

However, the present tendency in the automotive industry to reduce the total weight of vehicles challenges new lighter materials to penetrate also this particular segment of vehicle construction. Furthermore, improved corrosion resistance, as well as wear resistance increasing the lifetime of the friction members up to the expected life period of the vehicles, is also a task when looking for replacement of the present ferrous materials.

Consequently, several patent applications have been filed world-wide recently disclosing use of PMMC (Particle Metal Matrix Composite, e.g. Al-alloy matrix reinforced by ceramic particles) based components applied for different actual applications in vehicles. Shortcomings in common for all these applications based on PMMC base material are the softening phenomena at elevated temperatures, something which results in scoring and even plastic deformation of the members' surface, thus considerably limiting the maximum allowed operating temperatures of the members. Therefore, as a remedy, it is instrumental to provide the basis PMMC-made friction members either with a special composite/ceramic coating layer (thermal spraying of ceramics), or with a transfer surface layer.

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The provision of an alternative transfer layer requires the layer to be both stable (adherent to the substrate and reliable) and homogeneous. Furthermore, fast formation of the layer having a sufficient thickness is also requested both from a manufacturing, cost and performance point of view.

One feasible way to cope with the task of increasing the maximum operating temperature is simply to increase the volume percentage of reinforcing particles. Unfortunately, two major disadvantages connected to this "solution", namely increased costs of the PMMC base material and difficulties related to production/casting and especially cutting/machining of the surface, eliminate this as a possibility for a cost efficient manufacturing method.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel, fast and cost efficient method of manufacturing friction members avoiding the above mentioned drawbacks and difficulties connected to the hitherto known methods and products.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a fast developing and homogeneous transfer layer exhibiting more stable friction properties, especially at high operating temperatures.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide better protection for the base matrix material against scoring.

These and other objects and features of the present invention are met by provision of a novel manufacturing method of friction members as apparent from claim 1 and the resulting friction member in claim 7, respectively.

The invention will now be described in detail in the following by way of examples of preferred embodiments of the manufacturing method and the resulting members referring to Figures 1-4, where

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- Fig. 1 shows in a perspective view a typical disc brake system,
- Fig. 2 illustrates schematically in principle the novel surface topography of the friction member treated in accordance with the present invention,
- Fig. 3 shows a microscope image of an untreated surface, and
- Fig. 4 shows the same surface after exposure to an etching agent as described in the following under Examples.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 1 shows a disc brake system where the brake disc 1 is the rotating part which together with the friction linings 15 held in place by the caliper 13 creates the friction.

The novel surface treatment according to the invention is applied to the friction surfaces 12 of the disc.

Fig. 2 illustrates schematically a detailed view of the surface of the member (disc) 12 treated in accordance with the present invention.

Contrary to the present practice and trend to add a special surface layer, e.g. in the form of a composite or sprayed ceramic layer, the gist of the present novel treatment method lies in a selective partial removal of the base matrix material from the active to be frictional surface(s) of the member.

The Figure shows in a cross sectional view the (top) surface 2 of the member 1, where the original top layer depicted as 23 has been removed according to the present invention most advantageously by means of chemical etching. This treatment results in a novel surface topography exhibiting a surface with reinforcing (ceramic) particles 22 protruding from the matrix 21, later during the initial break-in activating of the brake system becoming an

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integrated part of the transfer layer created through initial wear and material transfer from the lining (pad) material. The resulting increased reinforcement of the transfer layer will provide better protection of the matrix alloy from temperature and shear forces.

Tests conducted on samples of PMMC discs surface treated in accordance with the method confirm formation of a fast developing adherent and homogenous transfer layer exhibiting substantially improved performance characteristics of the treated member.

Furthermore, tests have shown that etching increases the pad wear during the initial use of the disc during the creation of the transfer layer. The degree of etching should therefore be chosen to reach an acceptable initial pad wear. After creation of the transfer layer the actual pad wear falls to a lower level.

Examples

Samples of brake discs made of two different AlSiMg matrix alloys reinforced by SiC particles in an amount of 10 to 30 vol% having a size in a range from 5-30 μ have been subjected to chemical etching applying a solution of NaOH in concentrations from 5-30% up to 20 minutes.

Comparison to the reference samples based on the measurement of surface roughness, friction and performance at elevated temperatures shows improved characteristics on all measured parameters.

A relatively short etching time proved to be adequate to remove a sufficient amount of the aluminium matrix making the SiC particles to protrude from the surface of the brake disc as illustrated by the attached Figs. 3 and 4 showing sample surfaces before and after the etching treatment according to the present invention, respectively.

The actually applied disc samples were made of AlSiMg alloy added 20 weight% of SiC particles.

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The surfaces 2 of the samples 1 were exposed for a period of 2 minutes to 12 weight% water solution of NaOH. (Posting 3 depicts an Al-foil applied on the samples as protection of the surfaces prior to microscopic evaluation of the achieved results).

As clearly manifested in Fig. 4, an exposure time of 2 minutes was sufficient to provide an etched surface 2 with SiC particles 4 protruding from the surface 2.

Generally, an etching time from 1-3 minutes and applying 12.5 weight% NaOH solution at room temperature is apparently sufficient to achieve an adequate degree of etching of the surface. Prolonged etching (in excess of 5 minutes) can result in loosening of SiC particles. The temperature and the control of the flow of the etching agent is decisive for the choice of optimal etching time.

The present invention is not limited to the above described examples of the preferred mode of the surface treatment. Thus also other (similar) methods of surface treatment, e.g. electrochemical pickling or chemical etching by means of an appropriate acid, could be applied without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Thus other alkali-based etching agents than the exemplified NaOH, e.g. KOH, could be applied. Also other types of PMMC material applying other reinforcing particles like Al₂O₃ instead of the above described SiC-reinforced Al-matrix are the most actual alternatives.

Claims

- 1. Method of surface treatment of friction members, particularly brake discs/drums or clutch plates in vehicles comprising steps of
 - providing friction members made of PMMC material by any conventional method known per se,
 - in situ formation of a transfer layer on the active surface of the member by removing to a predetermined extent the top layer of the matrix material hereby exposing the surface of the embedded reinforcing particles to a degree providing a transfer layer with increased thickness and stability.
- Method according to claim 1,
 characterized in that
 the in situ formation of the transfer layer is conducted by means of chemical etching of the PMMC material.
- 3. Method according to claim 2,
 characterized in that
 sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in concentrations from 5 to 30% is applied as the etching agent.
- 4. Method according to claim 2,characterized in thatacid reagent is applied as the etching agent.
- Method according to claim 2,characterized in thatKOH is applied as the etching agent.

- 6. Method according to claim 1,
 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n t h a t
 the in situ formation of the transfer layer is done by electrochemical pickling of
 the PMMC material.
- 7. Friction member, particularly a brake disc/rotor in an automotive vehicle, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n t h a t the member comprising a PMMC body of Al-alloy reinforced by ceramic particles is provided with a surface topography characterized by surface protruding reinforcing particles, said particles becoming an integrated part of the transfer layer.
- 8. Member according to claim 7,characterized in thatthe Al-alloy is an AlSi alloy reinforced by SiC particles.

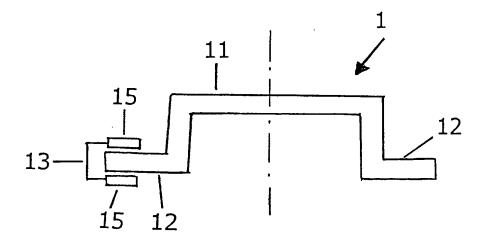


Fig. 1

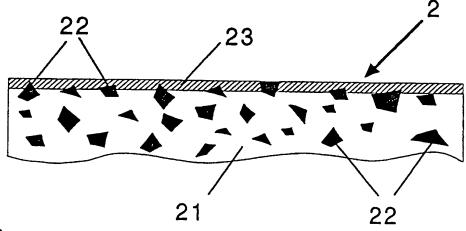
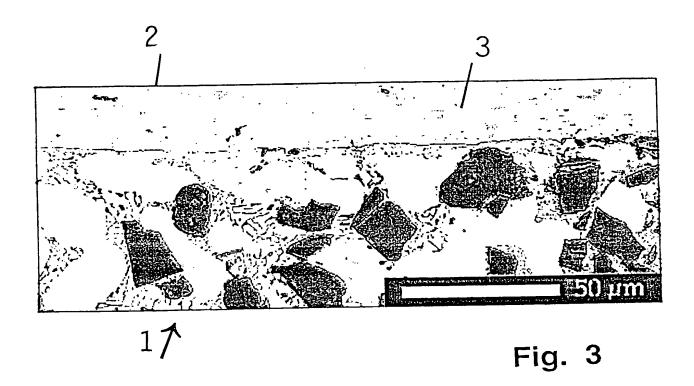


Fig. 2



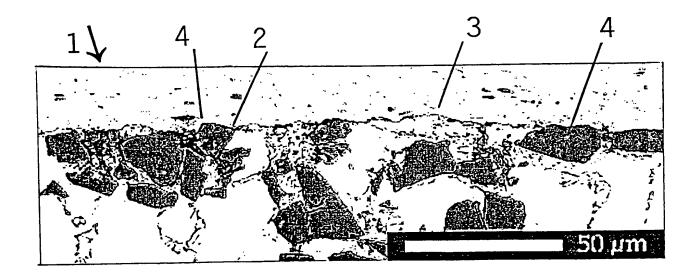


Fig. 4



Internation No.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC7: F16D 69/02, C23C 12/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **B. FIELDS SEARCHED** Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC7: F16D, C23C Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPODOC, WPI C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category* Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. WO 9205292 A1 (MURPHY, MARTIN, JOHN, MICHAEL), 1,6-82 April 1992 (02.04.92), figure 2, claims 1,2,4-6, 10,12 WO 9726465 A1 (FERODO BREMSBELÄGE TECHNIK-ZENTRUM Α 1,8 GMBH), 24 July 1997 (24.07.97), claims 1-5,10 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex. Special categories of cited documents: later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance erlier document but published on or after the international filing date document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other step when the document is taken alone special reason (as specified) document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document : document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other combined with one or more other such documents, such combination heing obvious to a person skilled in the art document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "&" document member of the same patent family Date of mailing of the international search report Date of the actual completion of the international search 0 6 -07- 2000 16 June 2000 Name and mailing address of the ISA Authorized officer Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Igor Gazdik/AB Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86 Telephone No. + 46 8 782 25 00



Internal al application No.
PCT/NO 00/00083

	atent document d in search repor	r t	Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO	9205292	A1	02/04/92	AU DE EP SE ES GB JP US	8504591 69128536 0548196 0548196 2113379 2249558 6501289 5521015	D,T A,B T3 T A,B T	15/04/92 30/07/98 30/06/93 01/05/98 13/05/92 10/02/94 28/05/96
WO	9726465	A1	24/07/97	EP EP GB GB GB JP US	0827598 0874958 2309179 2315129 9601184 9723573 11505337 5972090	A A,B A,B D D T	11/03/98 04/11/98 23/07/97 21/01/98 00/00/00 00/00/00 18/05/99 26/10/99

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicants P9910	or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACT	TIALI	ification of Transmittal of International ary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
	al application No.	International filing date (da	av/month/vear)	Priority date (day/month/year)
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	nternational preliminary ex transmitted to the applica		repared by this Ir	nternational Preliminary Examining Authority
2. This i	REPORT consists of a tota	of 4 sheets, including this	cover sheet.	
b (:	een amended and are the see Rule 70.16 and Section	basis for this report and/or s n 607 of the Administrative In	heets containing	tion, claims and/or drawings which have rectifications made before this Authority the PCT).
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3. This r	eport contains indications Basis of the report	relating to the following items	s:	·
· II	☐ Priority			
Ш	_	of opinion with regard to nov	elty, inventive ste	ep and industrial applicability
IV V	☐ Lack of unity of inve☐ ☐ Reasoned statemer		gard to novelty, ir	nventive step or industrial applicability;
		nations suporting such stated		
VI	☐ Certain documents			
VII		ne international application		
VIII	Ceπain observation	s on the international applica	ation	
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	mailing address of the internat	ional	Authorized officer	BO 150 ES MILNE
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/NO00/00083

 Basis of the repor 	t
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1.	res _i the	ponse to an invitatio	rawn on the basis of (substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in on under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to o not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).):
	1-5		as originally filed
	Cla	ims, No.:	
	1-8		as originally filed
	Dra	wings, sheets:	
	1/2-	-2/2	as originally filed
2.			uage, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the nternational application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
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		the language of pu	blication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
		the language of a t 55.2 and/or 55.3).	ranslation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule
3.			eotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
		contained in the int	ernational application in written form.
		filed together with t	he international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subseque	ently to this Authority in written form.
		furnished subseque	ently to this Authority in computer readable form.
			the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in plication as filed has been furnished.
		The statement that listing has been fur	the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence nished.
4.	The	amendments have	resulted in the cancellation of:
		the description,	pages:
		the claims,	Nos.:



International application No. PCT/NO00/00083

		the drawings,	sheets:			
5.		This report has been considered to go bey) the amendments had not been made, since they have been (Rule 70.2(c)):
		(Any replacement sh report.)	eet contai	ning such	amen	dments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this
6.	Add	litional observations, if	f necessar	y:		
V.		asoned statement un itions and explanatio			_	ard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
1.	Stat	tement				
	Nov	elty (N)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims	1-8	
	Inve	entive step (IS)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims	1-8	
	Indu	ustrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-8	

2. Citations and explanations see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

No:

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted: see separate sheet

Claims

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY **EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/NO00/00083

Point V:

State of the art: 1.

An Al-alloy matrix brake disc reinforced by ceramic particles comprising a protective coating as disclosed e.g. in document WO92/05292 (=D1).

2. Object of the invention:

Reduction of the manufacturing costs, in particular costs caused by applying the protective layer.

3. Solution:

According to independent method claim 1 a predetermined extend of the top layer of the matrix material is removed hereby exposing embedded reinforcing particles. This allows in situ formation of a protective transfer layer.

According to independent device claim 7 the brake disc body is characterized by surface protruding reinforcing particles. As in claim 1 said protruding particles allow in situ formation of a protective transfer layer whereby said particles become an integrated part of the transfer layer.

Allowing in situ formation of a protective transfer layer by providing reinforcing particles protruding from the body surface is neither known from nor suggested by the available state of the art. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 7 and the following dependent claims are regarded as being new and inventive.

Point VII:

A document (e.g. D1) reflecting the state of the art as described in the application 1. should have been cited (Rule 5 PCT).

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

	or age	ent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
P9910		***		Preminary Examination Report (Form FCT/IFEA/416)
nternationa	ıl appl	ication No.	International filing date (day/month	/year) Priority date (day/month/year)
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			nination report has been prepared according to Article 36.	by this International Preliminary Examining Authority
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be (s	een a see R	mended and are the ba	asis for this report and/or sheets of 607 of the Administrative Instruction	e description, claims and/or drawings which have ontaining rectifications made before this Authority ons under the PCT).
3. This r	eport ⊠	Basis of the report	lating to the following items:	
II		Priority		
111				rentive step and industrial applicability
V	⊠			novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
VI		Certain documents c	ted	
VII	\boxtimes	Certain defects in the	international application	
VIII		Certain observations	on the international application	
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Name and r		ining authority:		and the same of th



International application No. PCT/NO00/00083

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	1-5		as originally filed
	Cla	ims, No.:	
	1-8		as originally filed
	Dra	wings, sheets:	
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2.			uage, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the nternational application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
	The	se elements were a	vailable or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:
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		the language of pu	blication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
		the language of a t 55.2 and/or 55.3).	ranslation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule
3.			leotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the y examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
		contained in the int	ernational application in written form.
		filed together with	the international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subsequ	ently to this Authority in written form.
		furnished subsequ	ently to this Authority in computer readable form.
			the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in oplication as filed has been furnished.
		The statement that listing has been ful	the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence nished.
4.	The	amendments have	resulted in the cancellation of:
		the description,	pages:
		the claims,	Nos.:

		the drawings,	sheets:		
5.					some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):
		(Any replacement shoreport.)	eet contai	ning such	n amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this
6.	Add	litional observations, if	necessar	y:	
٧.		soned statement und tions and explanatio			vith regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; ch statement
	cita				
	cita Stat	tions and explanatio			ch statement
	cita Stat Nov	tions and explanatio	n s suppo Yes:	orting suc	ch statement

2. Citations and explanations see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted: see separate sheet

EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET

Point V:

1. State of the art:

An Al-alloy matrix brake disc reinforced by ceramic particles comprising a protective coating as disclosed e.g. in document WO92/05292 (=D1).

2. Object of the invention:

Reduction of the manufacturing costs, in particular costs caused by applying the protective layer.

3. Solution:

According to independent method claim 1 a predetermined extend of the top layer of the matrix material is removed hereby exposing embedded reinforcing particles. This allows in situ formation of a protective transfer layer.

According to independent device claim 7 the brake disc body is characterized by surface protruding reinforcing particles. As in claim 1 said protruding particles allow in situ formation of a protective transfer layer whereby said particles become an integrated part of the transfer layer.

Allowing in situ formation of a protective transfer layer by providing reinforcing particles protruding from the body surface is neither known from nor suggested by the available state of the art. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 7 and the following dependent claims are regarded as being new and inventive.

Point VII:

1. A document (e.g. D1) reflecting the state of the art as described in the application should have been cited (Rule 5 PCT).